

# THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

## AMERICAN REGISTER.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END."

Vol. I.]

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1813.

[ No. 43.

### THE MILITARY MONITOR, AND AMERICAN REGISTER,

Is published every MONDAY morning, at \$ 3 per volume, or 52 numbers. To be paid in advance.

Letters and Communications for this paper, must be forwarded free of postage.

#### AGENTS

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### Official.

#### ALIEN REGULATIONS. DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Marshal's Office, New-York, June 5, 1813.

All Alien Enemies within forty miles of the city of New-York and Long-Island Sound in this district, who are not females, or under 18 years of age, or labourers, mechanics or manufacturers, hereby are required forthwith to retire beyond that distance, previously and immediately presenting themselves to the marshal for their passports. And if any who are engaged in commerce have not complied with the regulations heretofore adopted, the laws will be put in force against them when discovered, and examples made.

All Alien Enemies who resided on the margin of the Hudson river, in the Counties of Dutchess, Columbia, Orange, Ulster and Greene, before the declaration of war, and who have been removed and no others, are hereby permitted to return to their several places of residence.

All labourers, mechanics and manufacturers, who are alien enemies, & have received the indulgence and protection of the government, and been permitted to remain where they are, and suffer their permits to exceed a month before renewed, will be considered as having forfeited the indulgence to them, & unless special cause can be given for such omission, will be removed into the interior of the country.

Having reason to believe that alien enemies travel thro' this city & district without passports from other districts, I have to request the citizens to give information to me when they discover any who so grossly abuse the hospitality which they have received, or bring them immediately to the marshal's office.

PETER CURTENIUS, Marshal.

Copies of letters from Major General DEARBORN to the Secretary of War.

#### HEAD-QUARTERS.

Fort George, Upper Canada, May 27, 1813.

SIR—The light troops under the command of colonel Scott and major Forsyth, landed this morning at nine o'clock. Major-general Lewis's division, with colonel Procter's command of light artillery supported them. Gen. Boyd's brigade landed immediately after the light troops, and generals Winder and Chandler followed in quick succession. The landing was warmly and obstinately disputed by the British forces: but the coolness & intrepidity of our troops soon compelled them to give ground in every direction. General Chandler, with the reserve, (composed of his brigade & col. Macomb's artillery) covered the whole. Commodore Chauncey had made the most judicious arrangements for silencing the enemy's batteries, near the point of landing. The army is under the greatest obligations to that able naval commander for his co-operations in all its important movements, and especially in its operations this day. Our batteries succeeded in rendering Fort George untenable, and when the enemy had been beaten from his positions and found it necessary to re-enter it, after firing a few guns and setting fire to the magazines, which soon exploded, he moved off rapidly by different routes. Our light troops pursued them several miles. The troops having been under arms from one o'clock in the morning, were too much exhausted for any further pursuit. We are now in possession of Fort George and its immediate dependencies—tomorrow we shall proceed further on.—The behavior of our troops, both officers and men, entitles them to the highest praise; & the difference in our loss with that of the enemy when we consider the advantages his positions afforded him, is astonishing. We had 17 killed and



45 wounded. They had 90 killed and 160 wounded of the regular troops.—We have taken 100 prisoners, exclusive of the wounded. Col. Meyers of the 49th was wounded and taken prisoner. Of ours only one commissioned officer was killed—Lt. Hobart of the light artillery. Enclosed is the report of major general Lewis.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great consideration and respect, your most obedient servant,

**H. DEARBORN.**

Hon. Gen. John Armstrong,  
Secretary of War.

On the field, 1 o'clock, 27th May, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Fort George and its dependencies are ours. The enemy, beaten at all points, has blown up his magazines and retired. It is impossible at this moment to say any thing of individual gallantry—there was no man who did not perform his duty, in a manner which did honor to himself and country. Scott's and Forsyth's commands, supported by Boyd's and Winder's brigades, sustained the brunt of the action. Our loss is trifling, perhaps not more than 20 killed, and twice that number wounded. The enemy has left in the hospital 124, and I sent several on board the fleet. We have also made about 100 prisoners of the regular forces.

I am, dear sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

**MORGAN LEWIS.**

Major Gen. Dearborn,  
Com. in Chief of the Northern Army.

Head-Quarters, Fort George, May 29, 1813.

SIR—Gen Lewis was ordered to march yesterday morning with Chandler's and Winder's brigades—the light artillery, dragoons and riflemen in pursuit of the enemy by the way of Queens-town. I had received satisfactory information that the enemy had made a stand on the mountain at a place called the Beaver Dam, where he had a deposit of provisions and stores, and that he had been joined by three hundred regulars from Kingston, landed from small vessels near the head of the lake, I had ascertained that he was calling in the militia, and had presumed that he would confide in the strength of his position and venture an action, by which an opportunity would be afforded to cut off his retreat. I have been disappointed—although the troops from Fort Erie and Chippewa had joined the main body at Beaver Dam, he broke up yesterday precipitately, continued his route along the mountains, and will reach the head of the lake by that route.

Lt. Col. Preston took possession of Fort Erie and its dependencies last even-

ing; the post had been abandoned and the magazine blown up.

I have ordered Gen. Lewis to return without delay to this place, and if the winds favor us we may yet cut off the enemy's retreat.

I was last evening honored with your despatch of the 15th inst. I have taken measures in relation to the 23 prisoners who are to be put in close confinement. I have the honor to be, &c.

**H. DEARBORN.**

Hon. John Armstrong,  
Secretary of War.

Copy of a despatch from Brigadier General Brown to the Secretary of War.

Head-Quarters, Sacket's Harbor,  
June 1, 1813.

SIR—You will have received my despatch of the 29th ult. written from the field of battle, and stating generally, that this post had been attacked by Sir George Prevost, and that we had succeeded in repulsing him, principally owing to the gallantry of Col. Backus and the regular troops under his immediate command. Now I beg leave to offer you the events of that day more in detail.

On the 25th ultimo I received a letter from Gen. Dearborn, requesting me to repair to this post for the purpose of taking the command.—Knowing that Lieut. Col. Backus, an officer of the first regiment of dragoons, and of experience, was here, I hesitated, as I would do no act which might wound his feelings. In the night of the 27th I received a note from this officer by Major Swan, deputy quarter master general, joining in the request already made by Major General Dearborn.—I could no longer hesitate, and accordingly arrived at this post early in the morning of the 28th. These circumstances will explain how I came to be in command upon this occasion.—Knowing well the ground, my arrangements for defence in the event of an attack, were soon made.

In the course of the morning of the 28th, Lieut. Chauncey of the navy, came in from the Lake firing guns of alarm. Those of the same character, intended to bring in the militia, were fired from the posts. The enemy's fleet soon after appeared accompanied by a large number of boats. Believing that he would land on the peninsula, commonly called Horse Island, I determined to meet him at the water's edge, with such militia as I could collect, and the Albany volunteers under the command of L. Col. Mills; Lt. Col. Backus, with the regulars, formed a second line; the care of Fort Tompkins was committed to the regular artillery (and some volunteers,

& that of the Navy-Point to Lt. Chauncey, of the navy. If driven from my position, Lieut. Col. Backus was ordered to advance and meet the head of the enemy's column, while rallying my corps, I was to fall on its flanks. If unable here to resist the enemy's attack, Lieut. Chauncey was in that case to destroy the stores, &c. and retire to the south shore of the bay, east of Fort Volunteer, while I proceeded to occupy that fort as our dernier resource.

In the course of the 28th and during the nights of the 28th and 29th ult. a considerable militia force came in, and were ordered to the water side near Horse Island on which was Col. Mills and his volunteers. Our strength at this point was now five hundred men; all anxious for battle, as far as professions would go. The moment it was light enough to discover the approach of the enemy, we found his ships in line between Horse Island & Stoney Point, and a few minutes afterwards 33 large boats filled with troops, came off to the Larger Indian or Garden Island, under cover of the fire of his gun boats. My orders were that the troops should be close and reserve their fire till the enemy had approached so near that every shot might hit its object. It is however, impossible to execute such orders with raw troops unaccustomed to subordination. My orders were in this case disobeyed. The whole line fired, and not without effect; but in the moment while I was contemplating this, to my utter astonishment, they rose from their cover and fled. Col. Mills fell gallantly in brave but vain endeavors to stop his men. I was personally more fortunate.—Gathering together about 100 militia, under the immediate command of Capt. M'Nitt of that corps, we threw ourselves on the rear of the enemy's left flank, and I trust, did some execution.—It was during this last movement the regulars under Col. Backus first engaged the enemy; nor was it long before they defeated him.—Hurrying to this point of the action, I found the battle still raging, but with obvious advantage on our side. The result of the action, so glorious for the officers and soldiers of the regular army, has already been communicated in my letter of the 29th.—Had not General Prevost retreated most rapidly under the guns of his vessels, he would never have returned to Kingston.

One thing in the business is to be seriously regretted. In the midst of the conflict, fire was ordered to be set to the navy barracks and stores. This was owing to the infamous conduct of those who brought information to Lt. Chauncey,



they, that the battle was lost, and that to prevent the stores from falling into the enemies hands, they must be destroyed.

The enemy's force consisted of 1000 picked men, led by Sir George Prevost in person. Their fleet consisted of the new ship Wolfe, the Royal George, the Prince Regent, Earl of Moira, two armed schooners, and their gun & other boats.

Of the officers who distinguished themselves. I cannot but repeat the name of lieut. col. Backus, who, praised be God! yet lives. Capt. M'Nitt's conduct was noble, he well deserves to be placed in the regular army. Major Swan, of the army, served as my adjt. gen. & was highly useful. Lt. Chauncey is a brave and honorable man. To him no blame can attach for what happened at Navy Point. He was deceived. Lt. Colonel Tuttle was in march for this post, but with every exertion was unable to reach it in time to take part in the action. This is felt by the colonel and every officer of his detachment, as a misfortune.

At the moment I am closing this communication, Com. Chauncey has arrived with his squadron. This renders my longer stay here unnecessary. I shall therefore immediately return to my home.

I am, Sir, with the highest respect, &c.

JACOB BROWN.

Brig. Gen. of the N. Y. Militia.

The Hon. Gen. John Armstrong.

Secretary at War, Washington.

Report of the killed, wounded and missing in the action of the 29th May, 1813, at Sackett's Harbor.

*Killed*—20 privates regulars, and 1 volunteer.

*Wounded*—1 Lieut. Colonel, 3 2nd Lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 non commissioned officers, 1 musician and 68 privates regulars, and 1 musician and 2 private volunteers.

*Missing*—2 non commissioned officers, 7 privates, regulars; 1 non-commissioned officer, 1 musician and 15 privates, volunteers.

Aggregate loss—10 regulars and 21 volunteers. Number not known, but not to exceed 25 militia.—Total 158.

WM. SWANN.

Major 2d regt Infantry & Act'g Adj. Gen. Sackett's Harbor, June 1, 1813.

N. B. About 400 of regular troops sustained the heat of the action; these consisted chiefly of the 1st regt. light dragoons, some of the 9th, 21st, and a few of the 23d infantry, and light artillery.

Report of the enemy's loss in the action of the 29th May 1813, at Sackett's Harbor.

Adj. gen. Gray, col. Mott, major Edwards, 1 captain and 25 rank and file founded in the field.

2 captains and 20 rank & file found wounded in the field.

2 captains, 1 ensign and 32 rank and file made prisoners.

In addition to the above, many were killed and wounded in their boats by the militia and Albany volunteers while effecting a landing; a number were likewise carried off the field by the enemy, previous to the commencement of his retreat.

WM. SWANN,

Major 2d Infan. & Act'g Adj. Gen.

Sackett's Harbor, June 1, 1813.

#### PIKE'S LAST ORDER.

*The following General Order was issued by Gen. Pike. the morning our troops embarked from Sackett's Harbor:*

#### BRIGADE ORDER

Sackett's Harbor, April 25, 1813.

When the debarkation shall take place on the enemy's shore major Forsyth's light troops, formed in four platoons, will be first landed. They will advance a short distance from the shore, and form the chain to cover the landing of the troops. They will not fire until they discover the approach of a body of the enemy, but will make prisoner of every person who may be passing and sent to the general. They will be followed by the regimental platoon of the first brigade, of two pieces of Brook's artillery, one on the right and one on the left flank, covered by the musketry, and the small detachments of riflemen of the 15th and 16th infantry. Then will be landed the three platoons of the reserve of the first brigade under major Swann. Then major Eustis, with his train of artillery, covered by his own musketry. Then col. M'Clure's volunteers, in four platoons, followed by the 21st regiment, in 6 platoons. When the troops shall move in column, either to meet the enemy or take a position, it will be in the following order, viz. 1st, Forsyth's riflemen, with proper front and flank guards; the regiments of the first brigade, with their pieces; then three platoons of reserve; major Eustis's train of artillery; volunteer corps: twenty first regiment; each corps sending out proper flank guards. When the enemy shall be discovered in front: the riflemen will form the chain and maintain the ground until they have the signal (the preparatory) or receive order to retire, at which they will retreat with the greatest velocity and form equally on the two flanks of the regiments of the first brigade, and then return their fire. The three reserve platoons of this line will form under the orders of maj. Swann, one hundred yards in the rear of the colors, ready to support any part which may shew an unsteady countenance.—Major Eustis and his train will form in the rear of this reserve, ready to act where circumstances may dictate.

The second line will be composed of the 21st infantry, in six platoons, flank-

ed by colonel M'Clure's volunteers, equally divided as light troops. The whole under the orders of colonel Ripley.

It is expected that every corps will be mindful of the honor of the American arms, and the disgrace which have recently tarnished our arms; and endeavor by a cool and determined discharge of their duty, to support the one, & wipe off the other. The riflemen in front will maintain the ground at all hazards, until ordered to retire, as will every corps of the army. With an assurance of being duly supported, should the commanding general find it prudent to withdraw the front line, he will give orders to retire by the heads of platoons, covered by the riflemen; and the second line will advance by the heads of platoons, pass the intervals, and form the line; call in the light troops, and renew the action. But the general may find it proper to bring off the second line on one or both flanks, to charge in columns, or perform a variety of manœuvres which it would be impossible to foresee. But as a general rule, whatever may be the directions of line at the commencement of the action, the corps will form as before directed.—If they then advance in line, it may be in parallel echelons of platoons, or otherwise, as the ground or circumstances may dictate.

No men will load until ordered, except the light troops in front, until within a short distance of the enemy, & then charge bayonets; thus letting the enemy see that we can meet them with their own weapons. Any man firing or quitting his post without orders, must be put to instant death, as an example may be necessary. Platoon officers will pay the greatest attention to the coolness and aim of their men in the fire; their regularity and dressing in the charge. The field officers will watch over the conduct of the whole. Courage and bravery in the field, do not more distinguish the soldier than humanity after victory; and whatever examples the savage allies of our enemys have given us, the general confidently hopes that the blood of an unresisting or yielding enemy will never stain the weapons of the soldiers of his column.

The unoffending citizens of Canada are many of them our own countrymen, and the poor Canadians have been forced into the war. Their property therefore must be held sacred, and any soldier who shall so far neglect the honor of his profession, as to be guilty of plundering the inhabitants, shall, if convicted, be punished with death. But the commanding general assures the troops, that should they capture a large



quantity of *public stores*, he will use his best endeavors to procure them a reward from his government.

This order shall be read at the head of each corps, and every field officer shall carry a copy, in order that he may at any moment refer to it and give explanation to his subordinates.

All those found in arms in the enemy's country shall be treated as enemies; but those who are peaceably following the pursuits of their various vocations, as friends—and their property respected.

By order of Brigadier General  
Z. M. PIKE.

CHARLES G. JONES, *As Aid-de-Camp.*

### NOTICE.

*To persons employed on board private armed vessels.*

To enable those who may be wounded or disabled, in any engagement with the enemy, to obtain certificates entitling them to pensions, the like regulations and restrictions as are used in relation to the navy of the United States, are to be observed, to wit:

That the commanding officer of every vessel having a commission, or letters of marque & reprisal, cause to be given to any officer, or seamen, who, during his cruise, shall have been wounded, or disabled, as aforesaid, a certificate of the Surgeon on board, to be approved and signed by such commanding officer, describing the nature & degree, as far as practicable, of such wound, or disability, naming his place of residence and the rate of wages, if any, to which he was entitled the time of receiving such wound, or disability; and that such certificate be transmitted to this department.

The widows (or orphans, where the wife is dead) of those persons who may be slain, in any engagement with the enemy, on board such vessels will be entitled to pension certificates, upon forwarding to this office a certificate from the commanding officer of the vessels to which such persons were attached, of their having been slain as aforesaid; and the certificate of a justice of the peace, for the county in which such widows, or orphans may reside, that they actually stand in that relation to the deceased.

*Navy Department, Washington, June 5.*

*To the Editor of the Military Monitor.*

Sir,

Feeling justly indignant at the treasonable attempts, daily making by the enemies of our republican institutions, against the best interests of our country; and feeling a strong desire that they may be hunted from a communion with a society whose name they assume, for the worst of purposes, I beg leave,

thro' your paper, to offer a few observations to that society. Your giving them a place will probably do good and cannot I conceive do harm.

*A friend to the Union.*

### TO FEDERALISTS.

The title, by which you are designated, is honorable. Every American is, or ought to be a federalist. Every American should support the confederation of the states against all attempts to dissolve their happy union, for in union consists strength; when union ceases, federalism ceases also; and weakness, war, and distrust will succeed to strength, peace, and confidence.

Taking the mere word federalist, in its literal meaning, it carries with it nothing dishonorable or disgraceful.—There are federalists in most countries. It is in the object of the confederation that we discover its degree of merit or demerit; and when the object of the political confederation of the independent states of America is considered, then we behold the best and wisest system of national government that ever was executed. The American states were confederated, not for the purpose of war or conquest, but for the cultivation of peace and the protection of independence; not for the purpose of encroaching on the liberties of others, but for the preservation of their own; not for the purpose of securing to any particular state a local advantage, to the injury of the others, but in order to diffuse political blessings as equally as possible among the whole.

It is painful to reflect that, owing to the restlessness or ambition of man, no system of happiness can be completely satisfactory to all; and it is still more painful to observe the force of this application to many of the citizens of these states. We have among us persons inimical to our civil institutions, persons who, strange and incredible as it may appear, regret the liberation of the country from British bondage, and who would willingly restore it to its former state of vassalage; and these men, many of them native Americans, designate themselves by the honorable appellation of federalists. They may be British federalists, but they are not American federalists; or, more probably, they are not federalists of any description, but disorganizers, who seek fortune in the midst of confusion and broil, mean souls—the ready instruments of every designing knave, the lickspittles of every ambitious tyrant who would reign in hell rather than not reign at all.

To those who are really American federalists, and who wish well to the union, although they may differ, on some minor political points, from other citizens, I wish to address myself, and to

entreat them, as they love their country, their liberties, their characters, and themselves, to discard from their associations, those anti-federalists, those political knaves, those unprincipled rascals, those *tories*, whom I have been describing. In days of danger, like the present, the friends of America, the American republican and the American federalist will watch, with more than ordinary circumspection, the proceedings of individuals, and the companion of the tory will not always be distinguished, and perhaps ought not to be distinguished, from the tory himself.—Evil company corrupts good morals; and the companion of the rogue may expect a halter. Recollect the fable of the two dogs. *A friend to the Union.*

### FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

Believing that a declaration of the general government, respecting its views in the invasion of Canada, would be highly important, and might materially tend to ensure success, I beg leave through your useful paper to offer some thoughts on that subject.

The ease or difficulty attending the invasion of a foreign country must ever be much affected by the friendly or hostile disposition of the inhabitants of the invaded country. Judging by the public acts of American officers, it would seem that the *neutrality* of the people is most sought for. Those, who have studied human nature, must know how difficult it is to render a whole people willingly neutral on such an emergency; the people of Canada, I am confident, will not willingly remain neutral; their minds cannot be neutral where the prospect of a great political change is presented; & their conduct generally will be influenced by the operation of the mind.

If the Canadian people are with us, the conquest of Canada will be easy; if against us, it will be difficult—they will not be neutral.

Are we entering Canada for the mere purpose of conquest? Is it to be taken & held as a security, for peace on just terms? or is the country to be declared free, with a discretionary power in the inhabitants to choose a form of government, either independent, or connected with the United States?

The political principles, which govern the United States, seem to me to be opposed to foreign conquest, for the purpose of holding the conquered people in a state of vassalage or unwilling subjection. I therefore believe the first question will find its answer in the justice and liberty of America—the people of Canada are not invaded with a view to their enslavement.



## The Military Monitor.

NEW-YORK,

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1813.

City subscribers are respectfully informed that Mr. JAMES BOLEN is authorised to collect and give receipts for money due to this establishment. Gentlemen, who cannot conveniently send to the office, will be waited on.

**NON IMPORTATION ACT.**—A desire for commerce has gained such an ascendancy over the minds of certain money making speculators, that nothing less than an unrestrained trade with the enemy will content them.—A repeal of the non-importation act is the mode proposed to effect this purpose, whereby a seemingly indirect trade would be directly carried on with the enemy, in American ships, under neutral flags. An oath would be no impediment in the way of persons who are willing to sacrifice the dearest interests of their country for the pecuniary profits arising from a cargo of British dry goods. The national legislature will not lightly adopt a measure which would render it safe in the citizen to comfort the enemy; and make treason, at least in one form, no longer criminal.

**NATURALIZATION.**—It is pleasing to observe that congress is again engaged on this subject. There are many well disposed aliens in the United States who migrated to this country with a view to transfer their allegiance as soon as by law they would be permitted; there are many others who came to this country with their minds poisoned by prejudices against our form of government, and who never intended to transfer their allegiance. It seems prudent that those who wish to swear allegiance should be permitted to do so, in order that those, who are willingly and in fact alien enemies, might be distinguished from those who are so, only according to law. It is also requisite as a protection to those aliens who sigh to share in the honor of defending this country; but whose danger would be much increased should they fall into the hands of an enemy in the day of battle, with no proof of their being American citizens. If O'Neale had not been a citizen, he would have been hanged; and we verily believe he would not have shrunk from danger even under the disadvantage of not being naturalized.

**PRO AND CON.**—There were two public dinners lately at Washington: one to celebrate the victories of our country over its enemy; the other to celebrate the victories of the ally of that enemy over a power with which we are at peace. This requires no comment.

**Etiquette.**—The Russian ambassador would not accept an invitation to the naval celebration, at Washington, because the two powers at war with each other (America & England) were both in amity with his masters. The peace-party at Washington, celebrated the victories of Russia and France although both Russia and France are in amity with America. Was the Ambassador wrong; or have the modern Washingtonians, in their overflowing zeal for the "mother country," outleaped the bounds of decency or propriety?

We have, in our last, noticed that an important question, involving the exercise of certain religious practices by the Roman Catholic clergy, was before the Mayor's Court of this city. We are happy to learn, that the judge has, after a long and luminous explication, decided that the Constitution, the mantle of all our political privileges, spread itself over the priests conscience, and defended him in the exercise of his religious tenets. Had a different decision been made, we would give our reasons for dissenting from it. It is not our wish to enter into theological disputations. The proceedings are, we understand, preparing for the press.

## Summary.

The news, or rather the rumours from the Northern army are important, if true; as no confirmation of them has come to hand, they are given among our extracts, that the reader may peruse them and form his own opinion.

A regular cartel vessel has arrived, at Boston from Hallifax, with American prisoners.

The following article was sent up in the cartel, without any addition:

Hallifax, June 3d 1813.

I hereby certify, that all British Merchant Seamen, that may arrive here in cartels, will be released immediately on their arrival.

THOMAS BLADEN CAPEL.

Capt. H. M. ship La Hogue, and senior officer at Halifax.  
R. BYRON, Capt. Belvidera.

The fears entertained for the safety of New-London have nearly subsided. The citizens have evinced a determination to defend themselves, and it seems to have the desired effect on the enemy. We are happy to learn that the governor of Connecticut, having written to the general executive on the subject of defence, has received a reply perfectly satisfactory.

The famous privateer schooner Liverpool Packet has arrived at Portsmouth, a prize to the American privateer Thomas, captain Shaw. Among the prizes lately arrived in American ports, we observe a British brig with a full cargo of cotton from the coast of Brazil, arrived at Portland, a prize to the Yankee of Bristol, R. I. The ship Venus from Cadiz, with salt and wine, three brigs and a schooner, all arrived at Ocracock, prizes to the Privateer Globe of Baltimore.—A brig laden with naval stores &c. from Hallifax and an American brig with a licence, have been taken by the privateer Rolla of Baltimore.

A letter from Virginia, received in this city on Saturday, mentions that 13 sail of British vessels had arrived at the mouth of the Potomac.

A vessel has arrived at Portland from St. Salvador which brings intelligence that the frigate Essex, captain Porter, and three American privateers, were blockaded in St. Salvador by a British squadron.

## CANADA.

Kingston May 4.—On Wednesday last was launched from his Majesty's Dock yard, at Point Frederick, the ship Sir George Prevost,

Without pretending to know the secrets of government, I would much hope, as I do wish, that, the restoration of such part of the Canadas, as may be wrested from the enemy, is no part of the intended policy. As long as Britain holds Canada so long will we have a British party in the United States, so long will thousands of Indians be kept in a state of threatened or real hostility against us. In order to our perfect security against these evils, the British must be expelled from the Western continent. The perfect neutrality of the western and north western Indians, would be secured by driving the British from U. Canada. This, at least, ought to be done. And if we value our own peace, happiness, and independence, or the personal safety of citizens residing near the interior frontier, Canada ought never be restored to Great Britain.

It would be perfectly in conformity with the just principles and good policy of the United States, to permit the people of Upper Canada, on the return of peace, to choose their own form of government, provided the same would be unconnected with Britain.

An early declaration, to this effect, would render the people of Upper Canada friendly; it would make the conquest of that province easy, and it would put at our disposal a large Canadian army for the invasion of the lower province, should such a measure be deemed proper. An early pledging of the public faith to the people of Upper Canada, would convince the enemy that no part, that may be conquered, would ever be restored, and he would very probably be willing to purchase an early peace at the expence of relinquishing his possessions in Upper Canada, which, in this event, would undoubtedly be annexed to the United States, and a sufficient barrier formed between the Indians and their present allies.

Should Britain however, persist, and that Lower Canada, must be invaded, it's fall would be rendered much more certain and easy, by this act of justice & policy towards the people of the Upper province. Let the public faith of the United States be once unequivocally pledged, and the Canadians will place confidence in it; and, what is of no less consequence, the British, will also place confidence in it, because they know that American honor is not to be tarnished by a breach of her engagements.

A back Woods Man.

A few files of this paper from the commencement, remain yet unsold; and may be had at the subscription price of \$3 per vol. payable at the time of subscribing.



of 30 guns. A royal salute was fired from the different vessels then in the harbor.

*Quebec May 18.*—On Friday set off from this garrison, for Upper Canada 50 of the artillery; on Sunday six companies of 103d regiment; and yesterday the greater part of the 2d battalion of the 41st reg. with the recruit for the different regiments above.

## POSTSCRIPT.

An extra Albany Gazette, received yesterday by the Steam-boat, states on the authority of a letter from Bloomfield, in the county of Ontario, dated June 15, that on the morning of 6th inst. the British attacked the American army in its encampment about 11 miles beyond 40 mile creek, which they entered unperceived having obtained countersign. The confusion in the American camp was very great. Generals Winder and Chandler were taken prisoners, also Major Vandeventer and about 200 men. The American army continued its retreat until Thursday when it entered Fort George. It was said that preparations were making for a retreat from Newark, the British army being reinforced and advancing.

An express arrived here, last evening from New London, to Gen. Izard. The express-  
rider states, that the enemy's squadron off that place consisted of 4 sail of the line, and an immediate attack was apprehended.

## Extracts.

### GAZETTE OFFICE.

*Albany, June 17.*

The last night's western mail brought us a printed handbill from Buffalo, of which the following is a copy:—

*Buffalo Gazette Office June, 10.*

We learn from several gentlemen who have arrived from Fort George, that on Monday evening last, while the advanced guard of our army, consisting of Winder's brigade, light artillery and light dragoons, lay encamped near the enemy's advanced guard, the enemy by some means, deceived the picket guard, rushed into our camp, and charged upon our troops in their tents, and took about 180 prisoners, among whom, we deeply regret to say, were Gen. Winder, Gen. Chandler, and Major Vandeventer.—Col. Milton rallied his men as well as he could, charged furiously upon the enemy, and took 70 prisoners.

Five British vessels have passed up the lake, and landed a reinforcement at 40 mile creek—one of these vessels had captured 18 of our boats, having officers baggage, &c. on board. Our troops have fell back on their former position at Fort George. Com. Chauncey has not yet arrived. We give the above as we received it.

A gentleman who came in the last night's western stage, and a letter written at the Little Falls, on Tuesday, both

mention a report, "That Gen. Lewis, with the troops under his command, had attacked and defeated the enemy, rescued our two generals, and taken 1500 prisoners." No dates or other particulars are given, but as the distance from Fort George (Gen. Lewis's head quarters) to 40 mile creek (the enemy's encampment) is not to exceed a day and a half's forced march, we think it not improbable that a second action has been fought.

*Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Albany, dated Little Falls, June 15.*

"About the 9th inst. our troops under the command of Generals Chandler and Winder, being fatigued, the British sallied out 5 miles in the night cut the throats of a part of the centinels, spiked one field piece, took the gens. prisoners, and roused the exhausted spirits of our troops; our cannon were immediately playing upon them, & drove them 11-2 miles; then with much persuasion, were called back, reinforced, and returned to battle. Among the slain was found one British general, who had orders in his pocket for the troops to embark at a certain place, and make the best of their way to Kingston. An express was immediately sent to Gen. Lewis, who intercepted their embarkation, and retook Gen. Winder and Chandler with 1500 British regulars prisoners. I had my information this day at 2 o'clock from Capt Baldwin, son of Seth C. Baldwin, of Saratoga, who declares his belief to be founded on the correctness of his informant said to be express."

### Disaster on Lake Champlain.

On Wednesday last, a part of our flotilla stationed at Plattsburg, proceeded down the lake, with a south wind, to attack the enemy's gunboats, which were stationed on the north side of Ash-Island. The enemy had thrown up temporary batteries, and concealed a body of men in ambush in the woods, who on the approach of our vessels on Tuesday morning opened a fire upon them. The action continued five hours and a half and terminated, we are sorry to say, in the loss of two of our vessels, & the capture of two officers and 33 men. The vessels were the Growler, Capt. Henrick, and Eagle, each carrying 10 guns. We have not learnt any further particulars.

*Albany Argus, of June 8.*

*From the National Intelligencer.*

### THE NAVAL CELEBRATION.

At the hour appointed for the Dinner, on Saturday, in honor of our recent Naval Victories, upwards of 200 persons

had assembled to partake of it; amongst whom we recognized, with pleasure, the venerable Vice-president of the U. S. the Speaker of the House of Representatives, many Members of both Houses of Congress, all the Gentlemen who fill the highest departments of the Government and many, very many, of the oldest and ablest of American Patriots. Men who distinguished themselves, in the Council and the Field, in the acquisition of Independence, and who will strain every nerve to maintain it and hand it down unimpaired to posterity.

We need not say that in such a Company, assembled on such an occasion, the utmost unanimity and cordiality prevailed. Gen. Robert Bowie late Governor of Maryland, acted as President of the Day, and Gen. Thomson Mason, of Virginia, as Vice president, assisted by Samuel H. Smith, of Washington, Dr. Chas. A. Beatty, of Georgetown, and Gen. Young, of Alexandria.

The Vice-president, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the French Minister, were the only invited guests who were present. The Russian Minister was invited, but declined attending, for reasons perfectly satisfactory to the meeting.

The subjoined Toasts were drank with the greatest enthusiasm, accompanied by patriotic airs from a Band of Music, and echoed by the roar of Artillery:

1. The American people. Self collected in prosperity; undaunted by adversity. In enduring the inevitable evils of war, may they imitate the fortitude of their revolutionary Sires. 9 guns.
2. The president of the U. S. the able advocate and intrepid asserter of neutral rights. 5 guns.
3. Congress. The enlightened interpreters of the national will. 5 guns.
4. Washington. His Sword achieved our Independence, his Advice teaches us how to maintain it. 8 guns.
5. Hull, Jones, Decatur, Bainbridge and Lawrence, with our naval heroes. Brave, magnanimous and modest; their heroism unsurpassed and unsurpassable. 5 guns.
6. The war. May the same spirit that conducts it with vigor, adorn it with humanity. 5 guns.
7. The army of the U. S. Emerging with effulgence from the passing clouds, that momentarily obscured its lustre. 3 guns.
8. Our maritime rights. Reciprocity their basis; the whole force of the Nation their protection. 3 guns.
9. The gallant Pike, and other Heroes who have recently fallen in battle. Living, the shield; dead, the pride of their country. 6 guns.
10. The Union. Detested be the wretch who lifts his arm or voice against it. 9 guns.
11. Our Fellow-Citizens in arms. May we, however divided in political opinion, embrace them as brothers. 3 guns.



12. Roads and Canals. In peace, the arteries of our wealth; in war the sinews of our strength. 3 guns.

13. The uncorruptable spirit of seventy-six, that disdained to barter principle for lucre. 3 guns.

14. Our brave Tars. May a grateful country render comfortable those lives, which are so gloriously hazarded in her defence. 3 guns.

15. The genuine Republican. He, who is ever ready to defend his country against all her enemies. 3 guns.

16. 'Millions for defence; not a cent for tribute.' True in '98, true at this time, eternally true in an independent state. 3 guns.

17. The mission to Russia. As it is the pledge of pacific intentions, may it prove the precursor of an honorable peace. 3 guns.

18. A navy commensurate with our resources, that shall maintain undisturbed our maritime rights, or hurl destruction on their guilty violators. 9 guns.

#### VOLUNTEERS.

By the Vice-president of the U. S.—The District of Columbia. May the ardor of its patriotism in this celebration be proclaimed by our naval cannon to the enemy, and our ports be again adorned with ships from his invincible Navy.

By the Speaker of the House of Representatives, That peace which is achieved by the valor of our Arms.

By the French Minister. The grand destinies of the U. S. May they continue to develop themselves.

By the Secretary of State. The Freemen of America had never drawn their swords, but in defence of their Rights: They will never sheathe them, till their Rights are secured.

By the Secretary of War. The Army and Navy, May their only strife be that of glory.

By the Secretary of the Navy. The Flag of Decatur. To the lightning of Heaven it bows; to British thunder, never.

By the hon. Wm. H. Crawford. Neutral Rights asserted and established by our naval victories.

By the President of the Day. The Vice-president of the U. S. the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Heads of Departments, (Those Gentlemen having previously retired.

The President of the Day, having retired;

By the Vice-president of the Day. Gen. Robert Bowie; a faithful public Servant, inflexible Republican and Patriot.

The Vice-president of the Day having retired:

By Dr. James H. Blake. Gen. Thomson Mason, distinguished for his virtues and patriotism.

By Dr. C. A. Beatty. Our adopted Brother, the Hero of Havredegance, the brave John O'Neill.

\* Alluding to the Commodore's flag having recently been torn from the mast by lightning.

### Thirteenth Congress.

#### IN SENATE.

Thursday, May 27.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, it was resolved, that so much of the President's Message, as relates to our intercourse

with foreign powers, be referred to a committee of 7.

That so much, as relates to the naval establishment, be referred to a committee of 5.

That so much, as relates to the military establishment, be referred to a committee of 5.

Friday, May 28.

No material business done,

Monday, May 31.

Mr. Smith of Md. gave notice that on tomorrow he should ask for leave to bring in a bill to amend the militia laws of the United States.

Tuesday, June 1.

Mr. Smith of Md. introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, &c. and the bill was twice read, and referred.

Wednesday, June 2.

Mr. Lacock, from a select committee, reported a bill supplementary to the acts heretofore passed on the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization, which was read and passed to a third reading.

Thursday June 3.

The Senate were principally occupied to-day on Executive business.

Mr. Smith reported the militia bill with amendments.

The amendatory naturalization law was read a second time.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, June 2.

A few petitions of a private nature were presented and referred. And the House adjourned after a few minutes sitting, no reports having been prepared by the committees now engaged in digesting and maturing business for the House.

Thursday June 3.

Mr. Jones, acting as secretary of the treasury reported the BUDGET.

The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of October 1812 to the 31st March 1813 (including the sum of \$1,086,738 50 being part of the loan of \$16,000,000, have amounted to

\$15,412,416 25

The balance in the Treasury on the 30th Sept. 1812, was

2,362,652 69

Making together

\$17,775,068 94

The expenditures from the 1st October, 1812, to the 31st of Mar. 1813 have amounted to

\$15,919,334 41

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of April 1813, of

1,855,734 53

\$17,775,065 94

The resources for the residue of the year 1813, consist of the following items, viz,

1. The remainder of the loan of \$16,000,000

\$14,913,292 50

2. The sums payable on account of Customs and of the sales of public lands, estimated at

9,320,000 00

3. The five millions in Treasury Notes authorised by the act of February 25, 1813,

5,000,000 00

Say

\$29,230,000 00

The expenses for the last nine months of the present year are calculated as followeth;

1. Civil list and all expenses of a civil nature, both foreign and domestic,

Dolls. 900,000

2. Payment on account of the principal and interest of the public debt as per estimate herewith

10,510,000

3. Expenses on account of the war and navy departments

17,820,000

Dolls 29,230,000

The estimates for the year 1814 were stated as follow:

The expense of the peace establishment exclusive of the additional force authorised by the acts passed during the year 1812 may be estimated at

\$7,000,000

The interest on the Public Debt during the year 1814, will be as follows: On old funded debt

\$2,100,000

On 6 per cent stock of 1812 including temporary loans received in part of the loan of eleven millions which will remain unpaid in 1814

500,000

On 6 per cent stock of 1813

1,090,000

On Treasury Notes which will be reimbursable in 1814; say on 5,000,000

dollars at 5 2-5 p. cent 270,000

On the Loan for the year 1814, interest payable within that year

440,000

\$11,400,000

The revenue now established, being estimated to produce

5,800,000

Would leave to be raised

5,600,000

To cover the above sum of

11,400,000

The internal taxes heretofore proposed, were estimated to produce

\$5,000,000

And the duty of 20 cents a bushel on salt imported, which though estimated heretofore at only 400,000 dollars a year, during a state of war, yet as the consumption considerably exceeds 2,000,000 of bushels, may be estimated to produce

600,000

Making the sum wanted

\$5,600,000

The expenses of the peace establishment of the United States and the interest on the Public Debt, including that on the loans made for the prosecution of



the war, are believed to be the least sum that ought, under any circumstances, to be raised within each year. These, if the expenses of the peace establishment are taken at the sum necessary for the ordinary expenditure of the U. States previously to the additional armaments made in the year 1812, with a view to an approaching state of war, and including the interest on the loans of the years 1812, and 1813, and also of that which will probably be necessary in the year 1814, will amount during that year to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars.

Mr Fisk from the committee of elections made a report in the case of *Bailey and Bassett*, contesting members from Virginia, offered the following resolution which was adopted.

*Resolved*, That five weeks be allowed to each party to procure testimony to establish their election, and that the committee have power to take order and examine the witnesses.

#### STENOGRAPHERS.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. moved a resolution to the following effect: *Resolved*. That for the purpose of disseminating information among the good people of the United States, it is expedient to admit stenographers into the hall of the house of representatives, and that the Speaker cause other seats to be provided agreeably to the standing rules and orders of the house.

The house agreed to consider this resolution, 88 votes in favor of it.

The resolution was, after some debate, referred to a select committee to examine and report thereon.

Sketch of the length and circumference of the following Lakes by estimation.

	Greatest length in miles.	Circumference following the shores.
Erie,	200	610
George,	25	58
Huron,	250	1100
Michigan,	260	450
Ontario,	160	450
St. Clair,	30	100
Superior,	410	1525

Part of the Seat of War, from actual survey.

	Distance from	Miles,
Grand River to Presque Isle		70
Presque Isle to Buffalo,		100
Buffalo to Lewistown,		30
Lewistown to Kingston,		170
Kingston to Montreal,		170
Montreal to Quebec,		170

*Bost. pap.*

We understand that several Companies of *Volunteers* are about to be raised in this and the neighboring counties for one months service. If there ever was a time for volunteers to enroll them-

selves for the purpose of taking part in active military operations, **THAT TIME IS NOW**—*Buffalo Gazette of May 25.*

A Montreal paper says, that the British are going to build ten *gun boats* at Kingston. What! are the British simple enough to build *gun boats*? [*Sar. Pat.*]

The military of Baltimore were lately reviewed at a place called the *Whetstone*, where they no doubt improved the opportunity to *sharpen* their swords for the enemy. *ib.*

It is not improbable that Lake Ontario will become the scene of severe and bloody naval conflicts, as the enemy appear determined to make every effort to regain the dominion of that water. On the 29th of April the *Sir George Prevost*, of 36 guns was launched at Kingston. Several gunboats were building, 400 sailors and a large number of machines had arrived from Montreal. *ib.*

### American Prize-list.

*List of Enemy's vessels, captured and brought into port or destroyed by the public and private armed vessels of the United States.*

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

325. Ship *Rio Nouva*, of 18 guns, with 35 men—not three years old, coppered and copper fastened, of 400 tons burthen, and in every respect a ship of the first class, bound from London for *St. Kitts* and *Antigua*, laden with dry goods—sent into New-York by the *Rolla* of Baltimore.

326. Schooner *Rebecca*, laden with sugar and molasses, from *Trinidad* for *Halifax*, sent into New London by the privateer *Jack's Favorite*.

327. Ship *Hope*, 12 guns, from *St. Thomas* for *Glasgow*, 400 tons burthen, with a full cargo of rum, sugar, cotton, &c. valuable; sent into Marble-head by the *America* of Salem.

328. Ship *Ralph*, from *Quebec* for *London* a very large vessel, mounting—guns laden with timber, &c. sent into *Portland*, by the same.

329. Brig *Euphemia*, 10 guns, from *Lagaira* for *Gibraltar*, laden with 400,000 lbs. coffee, sent into ditto by ditto.

330, 331. A brig and a schooner captured by the *Decatur*, off *Madeira*, and sent to France.

332. Schooner *Meadow*, captured by the *Sparrow* of Baltimore, and released, after divesting her of a quantity of dry goods.

333. Ship *Mary*, of 14 guns, of *Bristol*, richly laden with hardware, &c. sent into New-port, (R. I.) by the *Rolla*, of Baltimore.

334. Schooner *Erin*, from *Currocoa* for *Jacquemel*, laden with dry goods, sent into Charleston, by the *Eagle* of that port.

### HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WAR

At the suggestion of several friends, the editor of this paper, proposes to publish a history of the REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN AMERICA. The great utility of such a work, at the present period, presses itself so strong on the editor's mind, that he has determined to devote a portion of his time to the compilation, AT A LOW PRICE, of a work, which ought to be in the hands of every citizen and which, by bringing to our knowledge the heroic exploits of our fathers, in the days which "tried men's souls," would now promote an emulation of their virtues and patriotism.

A historical knowledge of a man's native or adopted country is naturally desirable by all. The early histories of the old countries of Europe, are so obscured by details, depending principally on fabulous tradition, that little if any reliance can be placed on them. It is not so with America. It's early settlement (as far as can be important to inquire) had it's origin since the invention of letters. All, before it's discovery by Columbus, was savage and uncivilized life, producing no trait worthy of the historians pen.

It is not always within the sphere of a man's purse to purchase voluminous or expensive books, and there are not many who wish to be occupied by tedious details—hence the cause why so few can acquire, and why so many are unwilling to acquire a knowledge of history.

A short retrospect of the history of the United States, previous to the commencement of the revolutionary war, will be prefixed. An abstract of the events in the present war will be given in an appendix.

#### PROPOSALS

To Publish by Subscription.  
*A History of the Revolutionary War in America.*

To which will be prefixed, a short retrospect of the history of the United States, previous to the Revolutionary War.

ALSO—An appendix containing an abstract of remarkable events of the present war.

The entire deduced from several authorities, and carefully arranged. By the Editor of the *Military Monitor*.

The importance of the proposed publication, at all times great, will, at present, receive much force from the circumstance, that the citizens are obliged again to take up arms against their former enemy.

The heroic deeds, the patient sufferings, and the noble perseverance which, brought a former war to a successful issue, will show how little cause there is, comparatively, for despondence, and how much for exultation, in the present contest.

One object, in the present publication, is to afford the contemplated history at a price so low as to be within the means of every family. When the great labour of compiling such a work be considered, it is hoped every reader will confess it's cheapness, at the price of one dollar; each copy, to consist of about 300 pages 12mo, neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery.

PRINTED BY  
JOSEPH DESNOUES,  
FOR THE PROPRIETOR.  
No. 6, CHURCH-STREET.  
NEAR OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,